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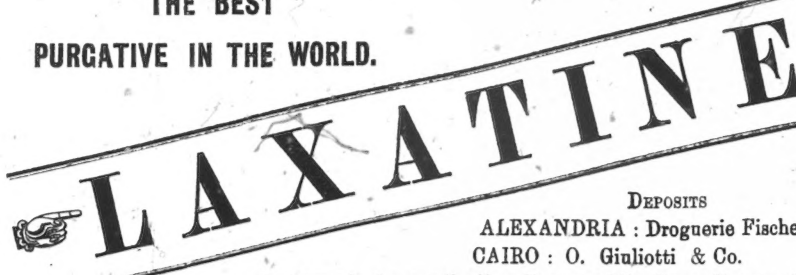
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Alexandria and Cairo.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA  
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.  
Direction of wind ... .. S.E.  
Force of Anemometer ... .. 7  
State of Sea ... .. Calm  
Barometer corrected ... .. 766.1  
Evaporation ... .. 2.5  
State of Clouds ... .. 1/4 clouded  
During Max. Temp. in the shade ... 33  
24 hours Min. do. do. ... 17  
ending 8 a.m. Humidity of the air ... 54  
Heat of the sun ... 57  
Moon rises 1.45 a.m.  
sets 1.31 p.m.

REMARKS.  
The weather yesterday was dull and sultry, giving us a forecast of what is in store for those who cannot go abroad in summer. A light S.E. breeze is blowing to-day, and the barometer is falling.  
To-day's forecast: Hot and dry.

OTHER STATIONS.  
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.  
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said.....	39	10	Morowe.....	40	18
Suez.....	30	18	Barber.....	—	—
Port Said (Heliostan).....	30	16	Suakin.....	34	23
Ghiseh.....	31	13	Khartoum.....	43	30
Assiout.....	44	16	Wed Medani.....	—	—
Assouad.....	38	24	Duailim.....	43	24
Wady Halfa.....	39	18			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste.....	763.8	Almost calm	24	Calm
Malta.....	764.9	Almost calm	24	Very slight
Brislad.....	765.0	Very light	28	Calm
Athens.....	766.3	Very light	28	Calm
Limasol.....	763.6	Almost calm	24	Slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.	THE SUN.
Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
May 1 First Quarter 9.7 p.m.	6.13 6.31
" 8 Full Moon 6.10 p.m.	5.7 6.36
" 15 Last Quarter 9.3 a.m.	6.3 6.40
" 22 New Moon 10.1 a.m.	6.58 6.45
" 31 First Quarter 8.34 a.m.	6.55 6.50

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REFRIGERATORS \$4 to \$20—DESKS, \$5 to \$25  
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27307-30-4-906

## The Egyptian Gazette

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# The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.  
Editor and Manager - R. SNELLING  
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1906.

## EGYPT AND BRITISH IMPERIAL STRATEGY.

The enormous strategical importance of our position in Egypt is well brought out by a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" in discussing the bearings of the recent frontier dispute. The occurrence, he declares, should serve, at all events, to awaken public intelligence in Great Britain to a more lively appreciation of the immense and growing importance of the great strategical position which destiny has placed under British control in the north-eastern corner of Africa, and which now for the first time is being seriously threatened by the Turkish-German line of strategic railway past Akaba. Since the first confident talk of retirement circumstances have been too strong for us, and to-day the retention of our position in Egypt has become the most vital factor in our imperial strategy. But while it excites only a languid or humanitarian interest in the breasts of parochial-minded Britons, the attention of all Europe is being concentrated upon the country south of the Nile with ever-increasing insistence. Englishmen who pass to and fro from the Far East, men of every intelligent race and nationality, understand and comment to-day upon the everlasting magnetism of Egypt and the constantly mounting importance of the land of the Nile and the Red Sea. To such it is a mere truism that the hand that wields the sword at the double gate of Asia and Africa will be felt afar, and as far will echo the command which is given from the Suez Canal.

Hitherto circumstances have favoured the continuance of British control. But it is not wholly without significance that foreigners are frequently pleased to express doubts as to our ability to continue to hold this great central position. As long ago as 1885 Ernest Renan said at the reception of Ferdinand Lesseps into the French Academy that Egypt was given to England as a punishment for an ambition which exceeded its resources. I may quote also the more recent opinion of a distinguished German soldier, which is peculiarly instructive at the present juncture. The Teuton observed, "It is a question whether England is strong enough to escape the fate of previous conquerors, to whom, as history teaches, Egypt has seldom brought luck in the long run, but more often ruin. If England's honour and existence are more at stake in Egypt than anywhere else, it must at the same time not be forgotten that the land of the Pharaohs—the State of the future in the Eastern world—is bound up more closely than any other Asiatic or African territory with the interests of all Europe, and can no longer be severed from them. As their relations mature they will no longer be able to do without one another, and together they form an international position of the first rank. And when we reflect that questions of power can only be settled by weapons of power, we see that here more than anywhere else the strategical factor, both by land and sea, will find its solid basis or operations and come to realisation."

This view of the vast strategical importance of Egypt is confirmed by all historical and hieroglyphical records of the great invasions of Asia by the Egyptians and the subsequent irruptions into the territory of the Pharaohs by Asiatic conquerors. And thence onwards we see how the fate of Egypt has always been inseparably bound up with that of Asia, and how its predominant military position between three continents was continually recognised by every great world-empire which rose on the ruins of its predecessor. "En prenant et en gardant l'Egypte je prends en main les destinées du monde," wrote Bonaparte after the victory of the Pyramids. But great as the influence of its possessor must be, still greater will be the envy to which the latter is exposed. At the present moment the strategical position of Great Britain in the Near East, pivoted upon Egypt, and extending from Alexandria through Cyprus to the Anatolian and Syrian coasts, is incomparable, and the prestige of her conquest over the howling wastes of the South, which had repulsed every previous invader from Cambyse onwards, has been carried by the desert winds far and wide, and throughout the Arab world have spread wonderful tales of the might of the Rulers of the Sea. And this Arab world is a very wide one, ranging over the whole of Northern and Central Africa, and across those extensive Mesopotamian territories, through which one day, when present schemes have materialised, great land routes will link East and West in closer and more intimate bonds.

But in proportion to Great Britain's prestige as the tenant of this territorial fulcrum of the world's political and military strategy will be the disastrous nature of any blow inflicted upon her by her failure to defeat with entire success the machinations which are now opening an attack upon both her moral and material position in the Eastern world. From such a blow she would never again recover. Its shock would be felt from Sierra Leone to the Hindu Kush, and once more the Teuton would have succeeded in impressing the Mohammedan and Arab world with the conviction that a new and brighter star had arisen in the political firmament, and above all that the sun of the British Empire, as German writers have been fond of asserting, was at last actually going down.

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AN ENGLISH LADY desires re-engagement as Governess. Excellent pianist. Address "M." c/o "Egyptian Gazette" office, Cairo. 27932-2-2

AUCTION SALE of Furniture belonging to Colonel Asser will take place on Friday and Saturday next, at Maison Tekla, Sharia Saba, over printing offices of El Abram, at 9.30 a.m. Apply to Congdon & Co., Cairo. 27942-3-1

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 31-3-906A

COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE. Young man speaking and writing English, French, Greek, and Turkish, with first-class certificates and references, seeks employment. Address, "A. E." Poste Restante, Alexandria. 27917-4-4

EXPERIENCED English, French, Italian, and German Correspondent and Bookkeeper, with good knowledge of general office work, is open for engagement for spare time. Several hours a day. First-class references. Apply, "C. B. 388," Poste Restante, Alexandria. 27939-3-1

FOR RIDING LESSONS, and well-trained Saddle Horses, you must go to Rowden's, 102, Porte Rosetta. 27922-6-3

FOR SALE—Fast dark Bay Arab Horse; goes well in single or double harness. Apply to Rowden, 102, Porte Rosetta. 27923-6-3

FOR SALE—3 Airdale Terrier Dogs; 4 months old; good pedigree. Rowden, 102, Porte Rosetta. 27921-6-3

FOREMAN CARPENTER wanted in Cairo. Apply, stating experience and wages required, to No. 27948, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 27-9-18-6-1

FOREMAN RIVETTER wanted in Cairo; good wages offered. Apply to No. 27949, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 27-9-19-6-1

INGENIEUR—MÉCANICIEN—ELECTRICIEN, 28 ans, excellentes références, parlant français, grec, arabe, ayant grande expérience construction automobiles, moteurs à gaz, DYNAMOS, cherche situation d'avenir en Egypte. S'adresser No. 27921 bureau de l'"Egyptian Gazette." 27921-3-3

JUNIOR PLACIER.—Give full particulars of present and past employment, age, etc. Applications must be made in writing only and marked "Private"; they will be treated with confidence and returned if accompanied with a stamped addressed envelope. George Morris & Co., P. O. Box 403, Alexandria. 27951-3-1

JEUNE DAME française désire place dame de oie. chez Mr. on Dams pour voy ger de préférence. S'adresser No. 27953 "Egyptian Gazette." 27953-3-1

LEIS & CO., Cherif Pacha St., Alexandria. Groceries, provisions, wines, spirits, mineral waters, &c.; prices defy competition; post orders receive prompt and careful attention. 27779-30-21

LORD CROMER'S REPORT can be obtained at Borman & Co. Price P.T. 7, with postage P.T. 8. 27935-6-2

ON DEMANDE un employé sachant bien écrire l'arabe et le français. Ecrite X. Y. Z. Poste restante, Alexandria. 27937-3-1

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS require 12 Fitters, 3 Turners, and 3 Boiler-makers. Apply with certificates to Agent, 4 Cleopatra Street, Alexandria. 27927-3-2

TWO GENTLEMEN, or married couple, can be received as paying guests in good English private family; good central quarter; close to river; comfortable north rooms. Write, "S.A." Poste Restante, Cairo. 27901-6-6

TO LET, for summer months, Furnished Flat Ibrahimia. Apply, W. Cumming, Ibrahimia. 27915-6-4

TO LET two well-furnished Rooms in private family; good locality; electric light. Apply, No. 27918, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 27918-6-3

VIOLIN LESSONS given by teacher passed all classes Conservatory Vienna. "A.D." Poste Restante, Cairo. 27933-3A-1

WANTED, by an English firm, Boy for office work; must speak English. Apply, No. 27931, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 27931-3-2

WANTED.—Apprentice with knowledge of English language by Cairo firm. Offers with particulars to be addressed to D.P. No. 20, Poste Restante, Alexandria. 27934-3-2

WANTED—Room and board by young gentleman, Ramleh or town, preferably in good English private family. Moderate terms. Apply to P.K. 554, Poste Restante, Alexandria. 27940-3-1

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.—Pleasant House and Garden, Stabling; Croquet; Tennis; good water; bracing air; lovely scenery. Reopening at Whitsonside. For terms en pension apply, Managers, The Hal Appleton le Moors, Sinnington, R. S. O England. 27664-48-41



LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**A Youthful Suicide.**  
A Greek boy of 14 years committed suicide yesterday at Al Azarita by taking poison. No reason is assigned for the act.

**Wireless Telegraphy.**  
The decree declaring wireless telegraphy to be a State monopoly in Egypt appears in yesterday's "Journal Officiel."

**The Plague.**  
To day's plague bulletin records two cases and two deaths at Deshna, two cases (one fatal) at Samalout, and one fatal case at Port Said.

**Alexandria Customs.**  
The Val de Travers Asphalt Paving Company has obtained the contract for the construction of a store opposite gate No. 11 of the Alexandria Custom-house.

**Egyptian Army.**  
A credit of L.E. 9,000 has been put at the disposal of the Ministry of War for the creation of three new infantry companies which are to be added to the Arab battalion.

**£70,000 To Fight Mosquitoes.**  
Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, has signed the Brown Mosquito Bill, which was passed by the Assembly and Senate some weeks ago. Under its provisions, an appropriation of \$350,000, or \$50,000 annually for seven years, becomes available for use in fighting the pest.

**Murder of a Nephew.**  
A native of Wasta informed the markaz authorities three days ago that his nephew had disappeared from the village and that no trace could be found of his whereabouts. The very same day the dead body of a man was found in Akrad Canal. At the post-mortem examination it was found that the body was that of the man who was missing, and that he had been poisoned and cast into the canal by his uncle, who had notified his disappearance. The murderer subsequently confessed his crime and was imprisoned.

**The Season at Rameleh.**  
The beautifully situated Beau-Rivage Hotel is already being well patronised. Amongst the many visitors staying there we notice: Mr. Emanuel Gelen, Cairo; Baroness L. de Rosenwerth, St. Petersburg; Mr. and Mrs. L. Berlioz, Cairo; Mr. B. Turner, Manchester; Mr. R. Polo, Cairo; Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson, Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. Piromaby, Cairo; Miss Iselin, Miss Korchlin, Bale; Mr. and Mrs. J. Press with family and suite, Cairo; Mr. and Mrs. Angelopoulos, Alexandria; Dr. and Mrs. Madden with family and suite; Mrs. Hornik and family, Cairo; Mr. L. Liddiard, London; Mr. Ch. Bauer, Cairo; Miss M. Hubscher, Bale; Miss J. Williams, London; Mrs. O. Katenzi, Vienna; Herr von Froom, Budapest; Mr. R. Miall, Liverpool.

**Mr. Morgan's Smile.**  
A rather amusing description of Mr. Frank Morgan's appearance at the War Stores enquiry last week is given by the "Daily Mail," which says:—"A tall, powerfully-built man of thirty-five with his hands in his pockets before the War Stores Commission to-day. He was Mr. Frank Morgan, a brother of Colonel Morgan of the Army Service Corps. The court found his smile infectious, for, notwithstanding the most remarkable admissions, nothing disturbed the tolerant good-humour of the witness. He smiled, and ventured to think that previous witnesses had not quite spoken the truth. He smiled, and suggested that a deed of agreement had been altered by interested parties. He smiled as he exposed the culpability of a young officer, at whose door he laid the most flagrant of the deals." The foregoing will appeal to the many friends whom Mr. Morgan counted in Cairo and Alexandria.

**An Apprehensive Milkman.**  
An amusing incident connected with the recent fears of a "rising" is reported from Rameleh. A native milkman (Mohamedan) who supplies many English families at Bacos was for days in a state of nervous trepidation as to what might happen, and asked one of his customers—an English lady living in a small house—if she would give him shelter in the event of disturbances taking place. So frightened was he that on Sunday morning (his weekly pay day) he declined to wait till the following morning for his money as he thought he might never be able to come to the house again! An instance of this sort shows that in the minds of many rioting rather than fanaticism was to be feared—lawlessness in which peaceable natives as well as Christians would suffer alike at the hands of such a mob as gathered in the Square at Alexandria, in December last and which the energetic action of the authorities dispersed without serious difficulty. It is satisfactory to observe that equal alertness is noticeable now on the part of police officials and that little opportunity is given for a display of ruffianism.

**A POTENTATE RULING IN TURKEY.**

A correspondent favours us with the following Limerick on the Tabah affair:—  
A potentate ruling in Turkey  
Was feeling seditions and perky,  
So he pulled up some poles, and then muddled the holes  
Of the boundaries 'twixt Egypt and Turkey.  
But a protector a few degrees West  
Said he really considered it best  
To put back the poles in the very same holes,  
Lest his guns should lay Turkey to rest.

TABAH INCIDENT CLOSED.

**DELIMITATION DELEGATES.**  
**END OF MUKHTAR PACHA'S INFLUENCE.**  
(Gazette's Special Service.)  
LONDON, Thursday.

The Tabah incident has been finally closed by the Sublime Porte's acceptance of all the demands of Great Britain. The Porte has appointed as delegates the same officers as recently went to Egypt as boundary commissioners, who will meet two Egyptian commissioners, accompanied by a British officer. Mukhtar Pacha's influence has been completely annihilated.

The following delegates have been chosen by the Egyptian Government for the delimitation of the Turco-Egyptian frontier:—Kismakam Owen Bey, Pathy Pacha, and Naoum Bey Shaker.

**WARSHIPS AT PORT SAID.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)  
Port Said, Wednesday.  
H. M. S. Minerva and the other warships in harbour are still busy preparing extra fighting tops. Yesterday the Minerva fixed two more Maxims up in an extra fighting top. A landing party was also sent ashore yesterday.

Four torpedo-boats arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day. H.M.S. Cornwall, which arrived here on Monday night, left again yesterday morning, after having bunkered. LATER.  
The following vessels of the Mediterranean Fleet have arrived here to-day: H.M.S. Amethyst, Hecla, Arrogant, and 5 torpedo-boats.

**ABEDDIN PACHA DEAD.**

The death has occurred at Constantinople of Abeddin Pacha, who, according to the official version, died suddenly from apoplexy in the private bureau of Izzet Pacha, second secretary of the Sultan.  
His Majesty is said to have been so overcome by the death of Abeddin Pacha that he has countermanded the banquet to be given in honour of the Grand Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

**CODIFICATION OF THE SHARIEH.**

The Commission appointed by the Ministry of Justice has elaborated the codification of the Sharieh, which, after approval by the Legislative and Ministerial Councils, will be promulgated by Khedivial Decree.

**TEL-EL-YEHUDIEN.**

The remains of one of the columns of the Temple of Onias, erected by those Jewish refugees who fled from the tyrannous rule of Antiochus in Syria, and a large statue, also found there in the recent excavations by Professor Flinders Petrie, are on their way from Alexandria to London. The statue will be on view at the exhibition of discoveries to be held at University College, London, in July; while the column will be deposited either in the Jewish Museum or in the chief synagogue. It is very fitting that this important relic should pass into the possession of the English Jews of to-day, to find a rest in their principal place of worship in London.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Application has been made to the London Stock Exchange committee to allow the following securities to be quoted in the Official List:—  
Egyptian Estates, Limited—Further issue of 200,915 Ordinary Shares of £1 each fully paid, Nos. 250,007 to 450,921.  
Anglo-Belgian Company of Egypt, Limited—70,000 Shares of £5 each fully and partly paid.

**WOLVES GORGE ON CORPSES.**

Our Nek's Correspondent writes: The fellahs in the country districts take no trouble about burying their dead, and the corpses are only covered with a little sand in most cases, with the result that very often an unutterably noisome stink exhales from the cemeteries. The wolves smell the corpses and come down in the shade of night to the burial grounds, scratch away the little covering of dust, and gorge themselves on the dead. There is no one to disturb the beasts in their horrible repast, with the result that when morning comes the sight that greets the eyes of any one passing by the scene of the gruesome nocturnal banquet is, to use the expression of Penninah's, "better imagined than described." I am not exaggerating in the least, and only a few nights ago two such ghoulish incidents took place in this very village of Nekla. The authorities ought to urge the Omdehs and barber-surgeons in these hamlets to see that more care is taken by the fellahs in the decent burial of their dead kinsmen, so that their last resting-places may be at least substantial enough to resist the attacks of hungry wolves. Moreover, the odour exuding from these scantily interred dead bodies is absolutely unbearable and must have a very bad effect on the health of the unfortunate people who have to dwell in the neighbourhood of such graves.

THE UPPER NILE.

**EGYPTIAN AND BELGIAN TERRITORIES.**  
The substance of the agreement signed at Brussels last week on the subject of the Upper Nile territories is as follows:  
The lease of the territory on the Upper Nile (Lado Enclave) granted to the Congo Free State in 1894 is to be annulled. The King of the Belgians, as Sovereign of the Free State, will continue to occupy the Lado Enclave during his reign, under the present conditions.  
A railway is to be constructed from Lado to the Congo frontier, the Egyptian Treasury guaranteeing the interest on the capital required for the construction and working of the line.  
A commercial port will be established at the terminus of the railway.  
Belgian and Congolese vessels will enjoy the right of free navigation on the Upper Nile.  
The Egyptian Government will allow the free passage of persons and merchandise to the Congo Free State frontier through the Egyptian Sudan.

Appeal to The Hague Court of Arbitration will be obligatory for the settlement of all frontier disputes which may arise in the future between the British and the Congo Free State Governments.

**THE WADY RAYAN.**

**COPE WHITEHOUSE CLAIM BEFORE SENATE.**  
Washington, April 25.—The vice-president to-day laid before the Senate a petition of Cope Whitehouse, of Newport, R.I., asking for an investigation by Congress of his claims for the discovery of the Wady Rayan. The claim was referred to the foreign relations committee.

**EGYPTIAN AIMS.**

Thus "Al Moayad":—The Egyptian Moslems of London have sent us communications to the effect that they have joyfully welcomed the manifesto of "Al Moayad" inviting the wisest heads among the nation to inform Europe of the disorganisation of the present Government of Egypt and to demand a House of Representatives, which is a necessity for Egyptian progress. Egyptians should carry out our wishes. Europe in general and London in particular are ready to listen to their demands. They have only to act and to give some sign of life to succeed. They must know that England does not allow acts of injustice, despotism, or oppression to be committed under the English Crown. Lord Cromer should have learnt a lesson from the fate that has befallen his colleague, Lord Milner.

**PAY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**

The following is an abridgment of the report presented on the 10th inst. by the Minister of Finance to the Council of Ministers regarding the increase of the salaries of petty officials of the Government. L.E. 120,000 having been budgeted to that end:  
By a decision of the Council of Ministers of June 22, 1905, a certificate of special capabilities is required of all candidates for Government posts, but as this decision could not be enforced for several years, the Committee presided over by Lord Edward Cecil Pacha decided that a primary education certificate would be the minimum of capacity required of petty officials. The Minister of Finance proposes that all candidates aged 18 years, and provided with such certificates, should receive a commencing salary of L.E. 5 with an annual increase of 500 millimes subject to a favourable report, or otherwise, from the head of their department. These proposals will form the basis of the Budget for 1907, and will be inserted as soon as possible into the financial code. Salaries which have been reduced will, on approval, be raised to the previous level, a limit of two pounds per month being set to this increase.  
Employees with secondary education certificates will start with L.E. 7, to be increased in the same ratio as those of primary certificates. Graduation depends upon a final examination. The regulation of 1901 requires special qualification for the upper grades; but for the time being this will be replaced by promotion.  
As regards supernumeraries, whose existence shows that in some administrations the work is excessive, these shall henceforth be admitted to the paid list according as positions for them occur; pending their appointment they will receive a minimum wage of L.E. 2, L.E. 20,000 being appropriated for the purpose.  
These increases will necessitate a credit this year of L.E. 65,000, and L.E. 95,000 in the years following.

**MOTOR CAR COMPANY.**

The Cairo Public Motor Car Service has been formed, with a capital of L.E. 20,000, divided into 2,000 shares of L.E. 10 each, for the purposes indicated by the title of the concern. The whole of the share capital has been taken up by the promoters, in the following proportions:—A. Curphey, 1,125; A. Dessalles d'Epinoix, 375; Fr. Rom, 200; L. Van der Hecht, 100; J. Arzaga, 100; L. Carton de Wiert, 75; G. Merzbach, 25. There are, besides, 2,000 founder's shares which have been allotted between Messrs. Alfred Curphey, A. D. Epinoix, and Leon Van der Hecht.

EGYPTIANS AND THE SULTAN.

IF WAR BROKE OUT.

Under the heading of "Should War break out will the Egyptian fight the Khalifa of Islam?" "El Omma" a few days ago published the following article, which is of retrospective interest:—

The English have ordered a Maxim battery of the Egyptian Army to go to Snez. Its destination after that is unknown. Are they going to Arish, to Nakhle, or to Tabah? We do not understand how an Egyptian force can go to a place disputed by England and Turkey to act as a weapon in the hands of the former against the latter. Has this step been ordered by the Council of Ministers, by the Khedive, or by the Legislative Council? No. The English it was who gave the order, but should war break out will the Egyptians fight the Khalifa to please the English?

People are enquiring now as to the attitude that the Egyptian would take should war break out. Will he remain neutral or will he fight with one of the two belligerents? As regards Turkey there is nothing in religion or politics to prevent his fighting with her. As regards England, it requires a 'Fetwa' from the Sheikh ul-Islam to authorise a Mohamedan Government like Egypt to fight the great Mohamedan Power. We wonder who will give this 'Fetwa' now that Sheikh Mohamed Abdou is dead. Lord Cromer has devoted a whole chapter detailing his virtues, though as regards Mohamedan matters his description was quite the contrary. We will not discuss that now, but we desire honour and religion to give a decision in this matter. We advise the English not to force the Egyptian Army to fight the Turks, as there are religious considerations that prevent it, and the consequences are not good.

The English papers say that "El-Omma" ignores the meaning of the delegation given by the Firmans to Egypt because we did not approve of Lord Cromer's proposal re the mixed legislative council. We said that such a guarantee to the Europeans can only be given by a responsible Government. The English Government is not the legal Government of Egypt and cannot therefore do anything of the kind without Turkey, the legal Government of Egypt. The English papers accused us of ignoring the difference between Khalifa and Sultan and pretended that the Firmans were given by the head of the Turkish nation in his capacity of Sultan and not that of Khalifa. The Mohamedan religion does not make any distinction between the temporal and the spiritual power. The Khalifa is the highest authority above all the sultans and princes of Islam, and his firmans combine the temporal and the spiritual authorities. H.H. the Khedive knows that and that his Government cannot fight the Sultan regardless of the Khalifa. The Sultan is our monarch and God orders us to obey him. God said: "Ye believers obey God and the Apostle and the Governors from among you." After all that can the Egyptians possibly fight the Khalifa for the sake of a difference that has been exaggerated by England, and which case has been solved by the Khedive, who has accepted the latest message from Turkey?

Our enemies say that we mix religion with politics. They want us to instigate the Egyptians to fight their Khalifa. By despising the Turkish Empire and by menacing her they inspire us with courage. The weak requires assistance, and as England is a powerful nation she does not require the help of the Egyptian army whom they have placed in a very critical position. We should warn the English not to do in haste what may be fruitful of evil consequences to them.

Do those who try to deceive the Egyptians believe that if the Egyptians were to fight against Turkey, the Ulama would not publish their 'fetwas' accusing them of rebellion? The papers that take the side of the English deceive both the English and the Egyptian Government. They make the former do things rashly against Turkey and make the latter help the former from behind the screen. Otherwise why did they recall the Governor of Arish and attach that province to the War Office and send a Maxim battery there? Doesn't this mean that the Egyptian Government is helping the Occupation to expose the lives of the Egyptians in vain? An Egyptian soldier cannot aim his gun at the breast of the Turkish soldier when the voice of religion exhorts them to brotherhood. Should war break out, will the Egyptians fight the Khalifa? No; certainly not.

A Moslem cannot kill a Moslem and a Mohamedan Government cannot thus expose its army. It matters little to our enemies what the result may be. What does the "Mokattam" care if we are exposed to such a great peril? Why does not the Legislative Assembly enquire how this Egyptian force could have gone without an order from the Khedive and the Council of Ministers?

There is not the least difference between the Sultan and the Khalifa. Our religion enjoins us to obey the Sultan whether he is the Khalifa or not.  
In the above we have expressed our feelings on the subject. We beg our readers to read carefully what we have written for their good and for the good of their religion. The departure of a Mohamedan army to fight the Khalifa is a very dangerous matter which requires the attention of the Government.

**EDEN PALACE HOTEL,**  
CAIRO.  
NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.  
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 25-11-900

THE VILLAGE OMDEH.

HIS ADVANTAGES AND POWERS.

A provincial correspondent writes to us:—Why does not the Egyptian Government take measures to extend the privileges of that most important body of men, the Omdehs? The method of their selection is ridiculously arbitrary and in many cases I feel assured that Omdehs are selected by bribing the Moudiriah authorities. In Mr. Machell's report on the Omdehs it is stated that their material advantages should be considerably increased. But how is this to be done? It is a fact that most of the Omdehs are poor men and have consequently very little influence. The only inducement that will work satisfactorily is that of monetary advantage, and the Omdehs ought to be paid a fixed salary. At present the only reason the post of Omdeh is accepted by poor men is because of the importance it confers and the selection of such men paves the way for backsliding and corruption of every sort and kind. The pay of the ghaffirs in the villages has been raised and the salaries of the clerks in the Moudiriah have been increased, but nothing has been done for the Omdehs. Until the Government decide to face this difficulty fairly and squarely and to set aside a large grant annually for Omdehs, and not till then shall we see the administration of the provinces placed on a sound footing. It is ridiculous to think that it is impossible to find Omdehs who can read and write, and the selection of illiterates instead of such persons ought to be rigorously barred.

We append the report of Mr. Machell to which our correspondent refers:—

"Although in 1904 and in previous years, I have written much on the subject of Omdehs, the last word has not yet been said, and the extraordinary evolution of the fellah in this period of prosperity and independence will soon necessitate a revision of the conditions under which the Government is administered in the villages.

"The importance of getting the best possible man in each village to accept the Omdehs cannot be over-rated. The Omdeh, being the link between the Government and the governed, is an invaluable public servant. He is by no means the least zealous, but he is the least educated, the most responsible, and the most easily punished. It is not too much to say that the whole life of the village turns upon the Omdeh. A strong unscrupulous man may make his village a hell upon earth as far as his adversaries are concerned, and discontent and crime are the result.

"There is no more important duty that any British official in Egypt can be required to perform than that of ascertaining the proper candidate, and inducing the Commission to appoint him. A considerable knowledge of human nature is required, and if the Inspector allows himself to be guided by dishonest or interested advice he is worse than useless.

"It is important that an Inspector should be personally acquainted with as many of his Omdehs as possible. Some are better than others, but few are omnipotent or even omniscient in their villages, as is sometimes supposed to be the case. An Inspector, however, who knows his men, can usually get enough out of them to enable him to act, when for various reasons they will not do so themselves.

"Once appointed, an Omdeh should be supported and taught. He should never be dismissed except for a criminal offence, or for some other very valid reason, care being taken to render it fairly certain that the dismissed Omdeh will not be able to frustrate the efforts of his successor. The Omdeh has come to need protection. He is the servant of all and master of none, not even of his own time. He is often illiterate, and it must be remembered that his interests are those of the village rather than of the Government, but nevertheless he renders invaluable services to the State for practically nothing.

"Some few years ago the suppression of tyranny and maltreatment of the poor was a matter of primary importance, and to attain our end we had to keep an eye chiefly on the Omdeh. But the pendulum has now swung a long way over, perhaps too far, in the other direction. As time goes on, the people become more enlightened, if not better educated, and even now a man may hesitate to accept an office which carries with it so much risk and so little profit. The original exemption of 5 acres of land from taxation, and of the family from conscription, is nothing in these prosperous days. I feel that the time has come when we must make up our minds to considerably improve the material advantages which we are prepared to offer.

"I cannot lay more stress than I do at present upon the importance of our endeavouring to obtain the nomination of the best man, and, when once they have been appointed, I wish to impress on everyone the necessity of adopting a proper tone towards them. Punishment, actual or threatened, still plays far too prominent a part in the relations of the Government with the Omdehs, and good and loyal service is apt to be taken for granted. Every one knows that a good Omdeh means a good village, and it is the duty of the Administration to strain every nerve to educate, encourage, and guide our local representatives."

**Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.**  
River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.  
THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK.  
Agents at Alexandria  
**ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD**

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Lord Cromer is coming to Alexandria on the 24th inst., in order to lay the foundation stone of the new Victoria College.

H. E. Ghezi Mukhtar Pacha, Imperial Ottoman High Commissioner, is leaving for Europe on the 1st prox., to undergo his annual "cure."

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Reginald Harrison, F.R.C.S., His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him. The services referred to are those relative to the recognition of the Cairo Medical School curriculum for the diploma of the two Royal Colleges. Mr. Harrison visited Cairo in 1902, and again in 1905, and undertook a large amount of work in inspecting not only the Medical School but the primary schools of the country, and in testing the results of the education of the students. Mr. Harrison's services were cordially recognized by Lord Cromer in a dispatch to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a couple of years ago.

Dr. Labet Eff. Nasralla has been authorized to practise in Egypt.

Among those staying at the Carlton Hotel are Mr. E. L. Edgar, Baron and Baroness von Pitner, the Misses Pitner, Mme. Crespin Bey, Miss Crespin, Mr. Giese, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Craw, Mr. E. Wellings, Mr. Legge, Mr. and Mrs. Colin, Miss J. L. Griswold, Miss A. H. Loak, Mr. P. W. Dowson, Provost Dowson, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Macdonald, Rev. E. W. Dowson, Lieut. R. E. Platt, R.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Holland.

**ESBEKIEH GARDENS.**

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R.C.C. Cox, commanding, and officers 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Band will perform the following selection of music in Esbekieh Gardens to-morrow (Friday) from 9 to 11 p.m.  
March—Greetings from Egypt—Tobani  
Overture—Paraphrase III—Suppe  
Patrol—The Wee Macgregor—Amers  
Selection—Der Zigeunerbaron—Strauss  
Valse—Donau Wellen—Ivanovic  
Musical Idyll—The Smithy in the Wood—Michaels  
Grand Irish Fantasia—Erin—Basquet  
La Mattochie—Borel-Clerc  
Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem  
God Save the King.  
R. WATSON RAMSEY, Bandmaster.

**STEAMER MOVEMENTS.**

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. Congo arrived at Marseilles yesterday morning from Alexandria.  
The Moss liner Rameses arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning.  
The S.S. British Prince, from Antwerp, Dunkirk and London, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta yesterday and is due to arrive at Alexandria on Sunday next.  
The Ellerman S.S. City of Venice sailed from Gravosa last night for Alexandria.  
The Ellerman S.S. City of Oxford sailed last night for Malta and Liverpool with passengers and a general cargo, including 759 bales of cotton.  
The Cunard S.S. Pavia arrived at Liverpool on Monday night.

**PASSENGER LISTS.**

**DEPARTURES.**  
Per S.S. City of Oxford, sailed from Alexandria for Liverpool yesterday:—  
Mrs. and Miss Bridge, Mrs. E. Elliot, Mr. G. Gledhill, Mr. Habershon, Mr. J. E. Liddiard, Mr. H. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weeden, Mrs. and Miss Hawat, Master Hawat and maid, Mr. Hannah, Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Bishop Ridley, Mr. Sawyer, Miss M. Sinnott, Miss M. Shelley, Miss B. Vey, Master Phillips, Mrs. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. Straver, Mr. Walsh, Mr. W. J. Weech, Mrs. Wood.  
Passengers sailed yesterday per S.S. Prince Abbas, for Piræus, Smyrna, Mitylene and Constantinople:—  
Mr. A. M. Blomfield, Mr. Dimitri Rini, Aly Bay Assem, Mme. Lascaris, Mr. Clayton, Miss Hilpern, Mrs. Molin, Mr. A. Frankel, Mr. Frederick Knoock, Messrs. Cocones, Mme. Boufidis et fils, Dr. Paul de Wolfner, Mr. W. Von Weise, Mr. Lehberg, Mme. Diacomidis, Mme. La Bella, Ismail Eff., Azmi, Mr. Zoghbe, Honourable Byron et fils, Mme. Samarina, Mlle M. Crespin, Mme. Carayanni, fille Namat Hanem, Fahma Hanem, Mme. Abdil Hamid Bey and Mr. Abbasi Eff. and fille, Marie Zotich, Mme. Coutarellis, Mr. Abdalla Rachidi, Mr. J. Epifanio, Mr. Vinieri, Mr. Carayanni, fille D.P. Sydjia, Mr. D. Spigoris, Mr. Zaoharopolo, Mr. Coutarellis, Mr. Charaf Eff., Zoghbe Valet, Mr. and Mme. Georges Jeau, Mr. Taher Eff. et fils, Mme. Gire, Bonne Gire, Gou. Lascaris, Mr. William Caffari, Mr. Antonio Salamanos, Abdul Hamid Bey, Husun Bey Bakir, Mr. R. H. Wardall, Mr. C. Manolato, Mr. J. Pamaohis, Mr. Gournelis, Mr. Stampas.







TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

CONVENTION TO BE CONCLUDED.

LONDON, May 16. The "Daily Telegraph" believes that the statement published in Berlin, that a convention is about to be concluded between Great Britain and Russia settling outstanding difficulties in Persia and Central Asia, is substantially true. (Reuter)

AMNESTY IN RUSSIA.

DEBATE IN THE DUMA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16. DUMA.—In the debate on the address violent speeches were made demanding the punishment of the authorities responsible for the filling of the prisons and attacking the Council of the Empire. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16. The Duma's address to the Tsar is couched throughout in uncompromising terms. It concludes by reiterating that the nation is thirsting for full political amnesty, which cannot be denied. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16. The newspapers state that a partial amnesty will be granted on May 19. (Havas)

RESTLESSNESS IN ZULULAND.

MORE VOLUNTEERS DISPATCHED.

DURBAN, May 16. There is a growing restlessness among the natives along the whole Zulu border. 430 more volunteers have been provided by the Transvaal Government and have left Johannesburg for Natal. (Reuter)

REBEL CHIEF CAUGHT.

CAPE TOWN, May 16. Morenga, the leader of the rebels in German Damaraland, took refuge in Cape Colony, where he has been arrested and imprisoned. (Reuter)

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO ST. JAMES'S.

LONDON, May 16. The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Tokio that Viscount Hayashi has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and that Baron Komura will replace him as Ambassador to Great Britain. (Reuter)

REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, May 16. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Runciman denied the report that Germany had acquired a post on the Island of Poulonlout. (Reuter)

KURDISH CHIEFS SENTENCED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16. The Kurdish chiefs Shamyl Abdorrezak and Yamil, who retired to Tripoli after the murder of Radvan Pacha, have been condemned to death and three others to imprisonment for life. (Reuter)

PILLAGING IN CAGLIARI.

CAGLIARI, May 16. Pillaging has taken place in several localities of the region, owing to the imposition of local taxes. (Havas)

DULWICH ELECTION.

LONDON, May 16. Dulwich election. Mr. Bonar Law, Conservative, 6,709. Mr. Williamson, Liberal, 5,430. (Reuter)

HOME SPORT.

LONDON, May 16. NEWMARKET STAKES.—Lally 1. Malua 2. Gorgos 3. Betting 4 to 5 against Lally; 7 to 2 against Gorgos. Four ran. Won by a head, a head separating second and third. CRICKET.—Cambridge University v. York-shire. Cambridge won by 305. M.C.C. v. Kent. M.C.C. won by 69. Surrey v. Essex. The match was drawn. (R.)

HALL'S "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND.

Advertisement for Hall's "Boar's Head" Brand Guinness's T.B. Hall & Co. Bass's Foreign India TRADE MARK. Extra THE "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND Pale Ale. OF STOUT ALE & STOUT. LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE. T. B. HALL & Co., Ltd. 79-82, Norfolk St., Liverpool. Sole Importer for Egypt and the Sudan: G. MARCUS & Co. ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO and TANTA. 26-1

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 11.

The Money Market.

A brighter outlook—it is good to be able to write these words. Truly is the money market a creature of many moods. Only a few days ago gloom and depression were rampant, and from all quarters one heard the prediction of a 5% Bank rate. Such a calamity did not, indeed, seem impossible in view of the continued drain of gold to the United States at a time when we could hardly be agreeable to the Paris market, it was only natural that Paris should come to the relief, and this was done at the critical moment by the shipment of £2,000,000 in eagles to New York from the French centre. Even now it would be hazardous to state definitely that America's requirements were fully satisfied, but it certainly looks as if they were, for to-day the cable rate stands at 4.86 1/2 with a firm tendency, and call money in New York is approaching a more normal level.

Another factor that has tended to promote ease has been the amount of French money that has been attracted to this market, owing to the high rates paid for loans over the next account of the Stock Exchange, namely, 5% and over, and a 20-day account.

Much comfort can also be derived from the state of the foreign exchange, which has moved in favour of this country, the French and German cheque rates having risen to 25.19 1/2 and 20.52 respectively, showing considerable improvement during the last few days.

The above-mentioned conditions are bound to reflect a more cheerful aspect, and to-day call money is at 2 1/2% to 3% and weekly loans at 3 1/2%, while discount rates stand at 3 1/2% for three months' bills, and longer tenors are a shade easier.

The Bank return is unfavourable, but not more so than was expected, the reserve showing a decline of a million, and the "Other Deposits" a reduction of over three millions, in consequence of which the "proportion" is higher at 39 1/2%.

The Share Markets.

The share markets are still hanging upon the monetary situation, which, apart from the position of the Bank to-day, is giving rise to an important discussion as regards the general gold reserves. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that the Government consider some action should be taken by which the influence of the Bank of England could be strengthened, and a certain amount of responsibility for the national reserves thrown upon some of the banking institutions of the country.

In reference to Lord Cromer's interesting remarks on the subject of banking in Egypt, we hope that in any action that may be taken there for the purpose of introducing a banking institution similar to the Bank of England, care will be taken to avoid what is clearly a very weak spot in this system, a system which would probably not have worked had it not gradually grown. The United States are now actively engaged upon the elaboration of what, we hope, will be an improved plan, and it would seem to be advisable to wait a short time until a more elastic system has been developed both for this country and for America, so that any new system in Egypt can be started on a basis, the result of the advice of the very highest authorities. The importance of the matter justifies delay.

Nor is there anything that we can see in the present condition of the balance of trade in Egypt to call for any special measure. Any apprehension as to the unhealthiness of the present position is, we feel sure, entirely unnecessary, and we would venture to suggest, with due respect to so high an authority, that Sir Vincent Corbett is not right in suggesting that the imports are in any way being paid for with capital provided by the foreign investor, further than such foreign investor purchases his requirements which are wanted for the development of his schemes of improvement in Egypt (an entirely legitimate and proper use for the money). Where large amounts of capital are being put into any country for its development, it is obvious that such capital must appear as an import, and, with the above exception, is returned only in interest as a result of the investment. Thus for every hundred pounds capital invested in the last few years, the imports of such capital demands an export, but only in the nature of say £6 per annum. It is not, we submit, correct to include permanent investments of capital in a country in the same category as loans contracted, as such capital is permanently expended in productive works, and forms part of the permanent wealth of the country. Such amounts may or may not return good interest, but the capital is not returnable. Take the case of the capital provided for irrigation and planting, or even for the development of mines. Such capital will either pay interest and remain an asset of Egypt, or will be partially or entirely lost by the foreign investors.

In her present condition, the more the imports to Egypt exceed her exports, provided such excessive imports consist of foreign capital, for the development of the country, so much the better for Egypt. Financially, the position is thoroughly sound, the excess of imports being such as to eventually increase the exports, i.e., to the amount of produce the capital results in producing, which should be far more than the capital itself.

The dispute with Turkey does not seem to affect the share market in any way, as no one believes that Turkey will be so foolish as to challenge England, and the slight chances of

war are shown by war shipping risks being taken at Lloyd's at the nominal rate of 2s. 6d. per hundred pounds. The gold situation has, however, had a very depressing effect, and Consols have fluctuated between 89 and 89 1/2 for cash. There are no special features in the general share markets, unless it be a further rise of Anglo-American Telegraph on the re-occurrence of the rumours referred to last week, and the improved condition of the American market.

Consols.

The gilt-edged market has been very irregular, and Consols, after being as low as 89, a drop of 1/2, spurred 1/2, and yesterday declined again to 89 1/2. They close to-night at 89 1/2 for cash.

Foreign Bonds.

The international market has been quiet. Russian securities have suffered as a result of anxiety regarding the political outlook, and both the Four-per-cent and the new loan lost the good improvement of last week. The former leaves off at 82 1/2, but the new loan has regained last Friday's level, 2 1/2 pm. Japanese are somewhat unsteady, but there is little change of price to note.

Home Rails.

The publication of the traffic returns, showing gains for all the lines with but one exception, the Great Western—a total increase of over £70,000—could not but fail to have a passing good effect upon this market, but there is still so little interest in home railway shares that the lead gained in most cases has not been maintained, and the market has reverted to its former state of comparative idleness.

Americans.

Though not yet rid of the nervous feeling which enveloped this market last week, there has been a considerable improvement in business in American railway shares, and most of the stocks have recorded advances of about three points, while Chicago and Milwaukee and Philadelphia and Reading are respectively 10 points and 7 points up on our last quotations. Unions have also advanced 7 points.

Egyptians.

Egyptian prices have again been sagging during the past week, but are closing a little firmer owing to a feeling of confidence in an early settlement of the Turkish dispute.

National Bank of Egypt, after being 26 1/2 now close 26 1/2 buyers, and Agricultural, after being 9 1/2, are better at 9 1/2 bid. Daira Ordinary have been down to 17 1/2, but are now firm buyers at 17 1/2—17 3/4. The Deferred are nominally 103—5. Delta Land and Investment have been quiet, and little has been done in them at 4 1/2. Land and General Trust have again been bought, the price rising to 1/32 premium. Egyptian Estates close 1 1/2 and the Deferred 10 1/2—11 1/2. Corporation of Western Egypt at 1 1/2 premium, Union Foncière at 6 1/2, and Abyssinian Banks at 1/2 premium are all a shade easier than the prices of the last few days. Delta Preference Bearer have changed hands at 12 1/2 and the last issue, which will have their special settlement this month, are quoted 2—1 1/2 discount. Bank of Roumania are unchanged at 10 1/2.

Mining.

The South African market has a further reason for depression in the ruling of the Supreme Court that notices re the repatriation of Chinese can be legally posted in the mines, and although it is not believed that many of the coolies will avail themselves of the Government's remarkable and unjustifiable generosity, this continued interference is recognised as a serious drawback to business. Investors are naturally nervous, and the Government show no disposition to assist the mining industry in any way, but on the other hand, take every opportunity that presents itself of showing their utter disregard for the great interests involved in its prosperity or ruin. Rand Mines close without change on last week's level at 6 3/32, and Goldfields at 4 1/2.

The closing prices to-night are as follow:

Table of closing prices for various banks and shares including Abyssinia Bank, Agricultural Banks, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Central Egypt Exp. Co., Credit Foncier d'Egypte, Daira Sugar, Daira Sanieh, Delta Prof., Delta Lands, Egyptian Estates, Egypt. Invest. & Agency, Egypt. Trust & Invest., Egyptian Markets, Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd., Egyptian Sudan Mines, Eridia, Fatira, Khedivial Mail S.S. Co., Land Bank of Egypt, Myrao Reefs, National Bank, Nile Valley, N. Nile Valley, Salt & Soda, Sudan Exploration, Sudan Gold, Um Rus Gold Mine, United Africans Exp., and Union Foncière d'Egypte.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office—3, George Street, Edinburgh.

Table with 2 columns: Financial metrics and values. ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000; ANNUAL REVENUE £1,480,000; CLAIMS PAID £23,600,000.

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

S. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo. N. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria. Daira Prince Ahmed Saif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

MARRIAGE WITH FOREIGNERS.

IMPENDING IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE LAW.

It is understood that the Marriage with Foreigners Bill, introduced in the House of Commons on behalf of the Home Office by Mr. Herbert Samuel last Thursday, makes two important amendments in the law with respect to marriages between British subjects and foreigners.

In certain foreign countries British subjects cannot marry subjects of the countries in question without the production of a declaration from some British authority to the effect that no obstacle is known to exist which would render the marriage invalid according to British law. No proper means at present exist to enable such a declaration to be obtained, and clause 1 of the Bill remedies the defect.

The protection afforded to their subjects by the countries in question through the requirement of a declaration of that character is not given by British law to British subjects who marry foreigners in the United Kingdom. No steps need be taken to ascertain whether a marriage valid in England would be valid in the foreigner's country.

Cases have frequently occurred of English women, married in England to foreigners, who find that their marriages are not recognised by the law of the countries to which their husbands may have returned or in which they own property. This state of things not only gives opportunity for cruel fraud, but sometimes inflicts irreparable wrong unexpected by either party. Clause 2 proposes a remedy for this evil.

Its application is left to Order in Council, so that it may be made operative only in the case of nationalities whose Governments make satisfactory arrangements to supply their subjects with the necessary certificates at a low cost. There is reason to believe that several Governments are prepared to do this.

THE COTTON MARKET.

KEARSLY AND CUNNINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT Liverpool, May 10.

The demand has again been very limited for Egyptian cotton on the spot; the only change in quotations being a reduction of 1/16d. per lb. for Fair and Good Fair Upper. There has been a fairly active business in Futures, and the following are the latest quotations:—

Table of cotton futures quotations for May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

American Futures.—The market this week has generally been dull and inanimate, but there has been a firm undertone, and prices have slowly hardened, to-day's closing values being 13 @ 16 points higher than those of last Thursday. There is no particular feature to notice, except that there is considerable nervousness with regard to the daily information about the weather conditions as they affect the new crop. Of course, as usual, the reports are very conflicting, and they are being used to manipulate the markets. Apparently, in parts, there has been too much rain, and the night temperatures have been somewhat cool, but under ordinary conditions this would not have attracted any particular attention so early in the season: but the buoyant trade and the large consumption anticipated for next season seem to demand the prospect of a supply of 12 million bales at about present prices.

The following are the latest quotations:— May 5.99d Aug/Sept 5.97 Dec./Jan. 5.79 May/June 5.99 Sept./Oct 5.87 Jan./Feb. 5.79 June/July 6.00 Oct./Nov 5.81 Feb./Mar. 5.80 July/Aug. 6.00 Nov./Dec. 5.79.

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SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The following is the result of yesterday's Regatta:

Table of Regatta results for Class I and Class II, listing boat names, start, finish, and sailed by.

Table of Regatta results for Class II, listing boat names, start, finish, and sailed by.

The wind was very light from the N. and at first it looked as if the race would consist of a "drifting match." Soon after 3 o'clock, however, the wind freshened slightly, but was very light and variable all the afternoon. L'Aiglon was disqualified through making a mistake in rounding the gas-buoy, which was very unfortunate, as it was just her wind, and she had the race well in hand, as will be seen by her time. The Tier el Mina mistook the course and in fact it was due to her that L'Aiglon went astray by following her round the gas-buoy. The Actes, although handicapped to start at 3 o'clock and being in Class II, did not do so well as was expected of her.

ALEXANDRIA SPORTING CLUB.

We are requested by the clerk of the course to inform owners that the race-course will be open for galloping on Friday next, 18th inst., from 6 to 10 a.m.

Calendar of Coming Events.

Calendar of coming events for Alexandria, listing dates and events such as Windsor Hotel Concert, Masserini's Menagerie, Zizina Theatre, A.C.C. v. Worcester Regt., etc.

CAIRO.

Calendar of coming events for Cairo, listing dates and events such as Theatre des Nouveautés, Alcazar Parisien, New Theatre Abbas, Zoological Gardens, etc.

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Cairo & Alexandria. 1-4-06



EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Ségéal, sailed on the 10th May: Various, 208 packages sundries

For BARCELONA and MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Marie Elizabeth, sailed on the 11th May: FOR BARCELONA Various, 1,901 bales cotton, 58 packages gum

For MARSEILLES by the S.S. Congo, sailed on the 11th May: FOR MARSEILLES Tiloha, 200 bags spath flour

FOR VARIOUS PORTS Bolonachi, 10 casks cognac (London) G. Frauger & Co., 10 bales cotton (Havre)

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Semiramis, sailed on the 12th May: S. Sigalas, 85 crates tomatoes

For CRETE, by the S.S. Athènes, sailed on the 12th May: Various, 7 bales tobacco, 66 bales skins, 10 bales thread, 580 bags rice, 240 bags natron, 45 bags beans, 58 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Asouan, sailed on the 12th May: Various, 10 bags henna, 40 bags soap, 40 bags peas, 10 bags tobacac, 353 bags coffee, 560 bags rice, 200 bags natron, 15 bags flour, 300 bags onion, 18 crates tomatoes, 13 packages vegetables, 59 packages tobacco, 2,346 packages sundries

For MESSINA and GENOVA, by the S.S. Perseo, sailed on the 14th May: FOR VARIOUS PORTS R. Delia, 622 crates tomatoes (Naples)

FOR GENOVA A. Hess & Co., 2,877 bags onions Attias & Co., 200 " "

Societe Anonyme du Behera AVIS Messieurs les porteurs de certificats provisoires d'Actions Privilegiées 5% sont informés que l'échange de ces certificats contre des titres définitifs se fera au siège de la Société à Alexandrie à partir du 15 courant.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, May 16, 12.50 p.m. Sales of the day... bales 15,000 Of which Egyptian... 300 American new maize, Spot per cwtal... 4/6 1/2

LONDON, May 16. Consols (June)... 89 1/2 Egyptian Unified... 104 Private Discount 3 m. Bank bills... 3 3/4

NEW YORK, May 16. Spot Cotton... 12- American Futures (June)... 11.28

PARIS, May 16. Banque d'Athènes... 156 Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 1172

EGYPTIAN CONSTRUCTIONS LIMITED. Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer M.M. les Actionnaires que le 19 Mai courant expire le délai fixé par les Statuts pour le paiement du 3me versement qui est de cinq chellings stg. par action.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien AVIS L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 15 mai courant, le bureau télégraphique de la gare d'Arment sera ouvert à l'échange des correspondances en langues européennes.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 30 Mai 1906 à Midi des offres pour l'achat des figures de Barbarie produites le long de la voie ferrée entre Benha et Abou-Hammad.

AVIS L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 30 Mai 1906 à Midi des offres pour l'achat des figures de Barbarie produites le long de la voie ferrée entre Benha et Abou-Hammad.

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